



"BLOOD THICKER THAN WATER."

—LONDON PUNCH.

sides a transport and collier. Spain's fleet is made up of six cruisers, some twenty small gunboats and three transports. But Rear Admiral Dewey's squadron should have no great difficulty in overpowering the Spaniards, for, while our ships are all steel built, modern war ships, carrying only the best of quick and rapid-fire breech-loading rifles, those of the enemy are a miscellaneous collection of steel, iron and wooden ships, mounting all sorts of small guns.

## AMERICA'S PRIZES.

During the eight days of the war the United States ships have taken thirteen prizes. The list is given below:

Buena Ventura, of the Saringia Line, hailing from Bilbao, Spain, captured on April 22d, when on the way to Pensacola, Fla., by the Nashville. Carried a cargo of lumber.

Pedro, of Bilbos, Spain, a freighter, captured off the coast of Florida on April 22d by the cruiser New York.

Mathilde, loaded with a cargo of rum, captured off Havana on April 23rd by the torpedo-boat Porter.

Sierra Morena, a two-masted schooner bound for Havana with a mixed cargo, captured by the Porter on April 23rd.

Catalina, a steel steamer of 5291 tonnage, bound from New Orleans to Barcelona, Spain, with a cargo of 3100 bales of cotton and 6000 bundles of barrel staves. Captured on April 24th when off the coast of Cuba by the Detroit.

Miguel Jovez, of the Pennillo Line, from New Orleans to Barcelona, Spain, bound for the latter place with a cargo of cotton and staves. The steamer and cargo are valued at \$400,000, and was captured by the gunboat Helena off the coast of Key West on April 24th.

Saturnina, of Bilbao, Spain, captured off Ship Island, Miss., on April 24th by the revenue cutter Winona.

Candidia, a two-masted schooner with a cargo of charcoal, captured on April 24th by the gunboat Wilmington.

Antonia, a small schooner captured on April 24th off Key West by the torpedo-boat Porter.

Panama, a trans-atlantic steamer and an auxiliary cruiser of the Spanish navy, valued at \$200,000 and carrying a \$75,000 cargo, captured when on the way from New York to Havana on April 26th by the lighthouse tender Mangrove.

Ambrosio Boliva, carrying \$70,000 in silver coin and 300 casks of wine from Costa Rica to Havana, captured on April 27th off the coast near Cardenas by the monitor Terror.

Guido, a steamer hailing from Bilbao, Spain, captured on April 27th off the coast near Cardenas by the monitor Terror. Bound from Corunna to Havana with a cargo of provisions and money. Steamer and cargo valued at \$400,000.

Engracia, a sloop, captured on April 29th near Cabanas by the Newport.

The prize taken by Spain is the bark Saranac. She was awaiting her cargo in a port of the Philippines, and was at once pounced upon by the Spaniards. The prize is not very valuable.

MADRID, April 29.—I am informed on high authority that the Spanish Government's reservation of its rights to issue letters of marque does not necessarily imply that she will have recourse to privateering. The Government, indeed, has no intention at present of doing so. She has simply received the right should circumstances, such as the destruction of the Spanish fleet, compel her to take such a course.

The rumor current at Washington recently that Spain had offered Cuba to Austria is absolutely without foundation.

LONDON, April 27.—The State Council meets tomorrow in order to decree the neutrality of Portugal during the war between Spain and the United States, after which the Spanish fleet must leave the Cape Verde Islands. In view of this, it is announced, several Portuguese war ships have started or are about to start for the Cape Verde Islands.

NW YORK, April 28.—A Washington special to the Herald says: Brigadier-General William R. Shafter arrived in Washington last night and spent the day in consultation with officials of the War and Navy Departments with regard to the expedition which he is to lead to Cuba as soon as possible. It has been determined to land next week a body of 15,000 regulars at a port to be decided upon as available from the point of view of naval and military expediency.

The troops to compose the expedition will be the four regiments now at New Orleans under command of Colonel Overhine, the infantry brigade under Colonel Van Horn at Chickamauga and General Wade's command at Tampa.

The port at which these troops will be embarked is not yet decided upon, but General Wade's division will undoubtedly set out directly from Tampa and the other forces will be transported from either New Orleans, Mobile or Pensacola.

General Shafter will garrison the ports on the northern coast of Cuba as fast as they are reduced, and will establish communication with the insurgents under Generals Maceo and Gomez. He will also take with him a large and efficient force of commissaries, who will arrange for the transportation and distribution of supplies to the reconcentrados.

## SHIPS IN ORIENT

Probably Have Already Captured Old Manila.

## FORCES JOINED BY INSURGENTS

Specie to Be Removed to Place of Safety—Forts Armed With Krupp Guns.

NEW YORK, April 29.—A cable to the World from Hongkong says: New Manila has fallen into the hands of the insurgents, it is reported. There are several rebel leaders in Hongkong and they do not doubt the reports. They say the insurgents will capture old Manila within a few days. One of the ships of the American fleet, presumably the flagship Olympia, is said to have taken large quantity of arms and ammunition which it is hoped to get into the hands of the rebels. A more plausible rumor is that the arms were shipped from Singapore on the ship which took General Aguinaldo and his Cabinet.

The Philippine capital is divided into what is known as Old Manila and New Manila. Old Manila is the more important section of the city where the Spanish live, including the Captain-General, Archbishop and several ecclesiastical subordinates of the latter. There, too, are the Government buildings.

HONGKONG, April 30.—It is denied that the Spanish fleet has left Manila to meet the American squadron. On the contrary, it is asserted that the Spanish war ships will remain in Manila bay to assist the forts.

It is reported from Manila that the American war ships have been sighted, but the weather has been too stormy for the fleet to communicate with the rebels.

The insurgent chief, Aguinaldo, is coming to Hongkong from Singapore. It is alleged that he absconded with a half million dollars paid by the Spanish Government for the other insurgent leaders.

All Manila telegrams are censored and mail communication with Hongkong has been suspended.

The steamer Esmeralda, chartered by the banking companies, has gone to Manila to bring away the specie, as trouble is apprehended. It is understood she will be able to leave Manila before the United States fleet attacks that port. She has a considerable quantity of coal on board and also has, as a passenger, the insurgent leader, Filipino. She is said to have sealed orders to join the United States fleet after her mission is accomplished.

The cable to Manila has not been cut.

MADRID, April 29.—Japan has requested permission for Japanese naval officers to watch the operations in the Philippines from the Spanish headquarters.

The Vos Espanola of Manila describes the port of Manila as impregnable. It says six other principal ports in the Philippines bristle with guns, chiefly Krupp.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—A report which cannot be authenticated, says that some part of the Philippine fleet, probably the Olympia and Baltimore, will be sent through to the Mediterranean to prey on Spanish commerce.

## MILITARY CAMPAIGN.

Cooperation With Cuban Insurgents Expected.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—General Miles and his assistants were in conference at various times during the day respecting military operations that are to be undertaken in the occupation of Cuba. They all maintain the strictest reticence concerning the results of these deliberations and have adopted the policy of making nothing public regarding the regular army movements, and none of the officials would confirm the reports published today that the infantry regiments at New Orleans and some of the troops at Chickahaua are to proceed without delay to Tampa.

General Shafter, who commands the brigade at New Orleans, left tonight for that place, accompanied by his Adjutant, Colonel Babcock. The Cuban representatives in Washington were at General Miles' headquarters today and were consulted in regard to various steps which would arise in connection with the cooperation of United States troops with the insurgent forces in Cuba.

## PREPARED FOR DUTY.

Troop Ship and Clara Barton Arrive in Key West.

KEY WEST, April 29.—The chief incident of the day was the safe arrival of the troop ship Panther with nearly 700 marines on board. The Fern arrived from Tampa with ammunition for the fleet, and the Annapolis returned after a brief absence. Where she has been is not known, except to the authorities and those aboard.

The Mascotte arrived here this afternoon, bringing Miss Clara Barton and a corps of Red Cross workers. The

party did not come ashore, but were taken down stream to the Red Cross ship State of Texas, which has been awaiting their arrival. The State of Texas has on board about 1,400 tons of provisions, clothing and medicines. She will await instructions from Washington before proceeding to Cuba.

## Panama Had War Material.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 29.—Discoveries made today on the captured Spanish steamship Panama made it very probable that she will ever be returned to Spain, whatever may be made of the Buena Ventura and other prizes taken. A search of the Panama's cargo was begun yesterday by the Prize Commission. This search was continued systematically today, and it is as yet far from complete, but the commission has already discovered 200 new Mauser rifles and a large consignment of swords and bayonets, besides a quantity of fixed ammunition for the Panama's four 14-pounder guns which she might have used to blow her captor, the Mangrove, out of water, but did not.

## ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S PLAN.

How an Effective Blockade of Cuba Will Be Made.

NEW YORK, April 22.—A Washington special to the Herald says: Appreciating that Havana is the key to the military situation in Cuba, Rear Admiral Sampson, commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic squadron, has confined the blockade he instituted to ports connecting by railroad with that city. Sampson has also taken measures to blockade the port of San Juan, Porto Rico, and within the next few days an official announcement of this blockade will be made. Naturally the officials will not say that Rear Admiral Sampson has moved against Porto Rico, but there is reason to believe that some of the ships have been sent to San Juan and the American flying squadron has been held in reserve for the difficult work of placing hors de combat Spain's fleet now at Cape Verde Islands.

Secretary Long was in conference today with the naval war board discussing the next move this Government should make. This was the first time Secretary Long has been present at the meeting of the board. He listened attentively to the discussion of naval experts and entered into it with a decision and judgment that was well appreciated by the officers with whom he conferred. As soon as war is formally declared by Congress, it is confidently expected that orders will be sent to the flying squadron to proceed to sea for the purpose of giving battle to Spain's squadron now at St. Vincent.

Before the battle takes place, however Commodore Schley's fleet will be reinforced. The efforts of the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron, now in Cuban waters, will be confined to preventing any supplies reaching Spain's force in the city of Havana. An official with whom I talked pointed out that Havana is the terminus of a network of railways, which connect with Cardenas and Matanzas on the east, and Bahia Honda, Port Cabanas and Mariel on the west. Cienfuegos is also a railroad terminus, and if the blockade runners could get supplies in that port, they could be sent to Havana. It will be the duty of American vessels to warn neutral vessels away from these ports, and should they then attempt to violate the blockade, they will be seized and condemned as blockade runners and will be taken before a prize court, which will be held at Key West, and will undoubtedly be condemned by that judicial body.

"I can appreciate why no attempt is being made by the department to blockade the entire coast of Cuba," said a well-known naval officer to me today. "Rear-Admiral Sampson has not sufficient vessels to make such a blockade effective, and it would do no good to blockade a great many ports which are held by small Spanish garrisons and which cannot communicate with Havana except by road. Sampson's plan is to prevent supplies from reaching the Spanish force in Havana, so as to starve it into submission, or at least into such a state that it will not be able to give any great resistance to the military expedition which will be organized next week. The insurgents are expected to prevent any supplies reaching Havana by interior communication. I have no doubt that the insurgents are actively engaged at this moment in destroying every means of communication between the interior and Havana that it is possible to do."

Secretary Gage telegraphed all collectors of customs on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific seaboard, as soon as the President signed his proclamation, that all ports on the north coast of Cuba from Cardenas to Bahia Honda and also Cienfuegos on the south coast have been blockaded by the United States. Collectors were instructed to communicate this notification in writing to all foreign Consuls in their respective districts, and to masters of all vessels applying for clearance to blockaded ports or ports in their vicinity. The instructions will prevent a loss to the Spanish and Spanish owners, and at the same time simplify the work of the blockading squadrons. Collectors were also instructed to telegraph the names of all Spanish vessels in their districts, but it is believed but few remain in American ports.

Rev. D. P. Birnie preached a strong sermon on the Home yesterday morning and spoke to a large congregation of young men in the evening.

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